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ABSTRACT

The development of a competency-based teacher certification program of social studies teachers in the state of Minnesota included this conceptual framework for the major social studies disciplines. Each of the major disciplines - anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology and philosophy, and sociology - are defined in terms of scope, general goals, and basic concepts. Key concept terms with corresponding statements are provided for each discipline. The complexity of the concept statements broadens as each discipline is treated at the primary, elementary, intermediate, and secondary levels. Related documents are SO 006 086-SO 006 089. (KSM)

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THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

ANTHROPOLOGY. — Anthropology is a comparative study of man, a link between the biological and the social sciences. It is usually divided into two main branches: physical anthropology and cultural anthropology. Through study, an understanding of man's evolution based on his physical and cultural adaptations to the environment is possible.

Physical anthropology is the study of man's relationship to the evolutionary process. Physical anthropology includes the study of genetic differences among men and biological adaptations to various physical environments. Through physical anthropology a knowledge of the emergence of man over the last billion and a half years promotes an understanding of him, his relationship to other living creatures, and the implications for the future change.

Cultural anthropology is the study of the man-made environment. It includes analysis of the inventions, language, beliefs, values and customs of man. Cultural anthropologists are concerned with the patterns of behavior that are passed on from generation to generation by a group of people. From these patterns of behavior evolve the culture of the group. The cultural anthropologist examines how man's actions and inventions change culture and how culture determines the actions of man. Animals respond to the environment entirely through instinct, man's response to the environment is culturally determined.

ECONOMICS. — Economics is the social science which studies human behavior in relationship to scarcity. The fact that at all times man's material wants far exceed the material resources available to fulfill these wants forces him to make choices. Because economic decision making is universal, all societies have developed an organized institutional framework for making these choices. The type of economic system a society will develop depends in a large measure on the value system held by that society. Regardless of the type of system developed, it must answer the following basic questions: What shall be produced? How shall the goods or services be produced? For whom shall the benefits of the production be distributed?

Throughout history man has striven for greater economic efficiency. The primary manifestation of this effort has been increasing specialization. Specialization has occurred in occupations, technology and geography. With increasing specialization the exchange of goods became mandatory and was facilitated by the use of money.

The production of goods or services is the result of the combination of elements or factors of production, i.e., land labor and capital. The task of the entrepreneur is to combine these factors.

Our society has developed a mixed market economy in which individuals are relatively free to own productive resources and to utilize them in the process of production as they see fit. Profit is the incentive to produce in this type of economy. The prime institution for the allocation of resources is the market which operates in accordance with the laws of supply and demand. Because of the absence of pure competition and the need for efficiency, government has taken an active role in regulating and

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producing public goods.

GEOGRAPHY. -- Geographers are concerned with phenomena associated in space. This study includes an analysis of the interrelationships between earth features and human use and activity for the purpose of understanding the character of the landscape.

One of the basic concepts for inquiry into geography is a spatial distribution which is study of the same kinds of objects as a set. In order to understand the total characteristics of a set of objects, the following must be considered: pattern, density and dispersion. Pattern is descriptive of the shape of similar phenomena over an area, while density describes the total number of objects in an area. Dispersion refers to the spread of objects over an area.

Another basic concept of geography is areal association. Areal association is the comparison of the characteristics of a particular special distribution. The purpose of this comparison is to explain the type of spatial distribution and its particular characteristics. Comparisons are best made by using the original distributions as a barometer against which to measure and compare later distribution and their particular characteristics.

A third basic geographic concept is spatial interaction. Spatial interaction refers to the communication between places and movement of people and goods. An understanding of the degree and type of spatial interaction which occurs in an area helps to explain the characteristics of the area being studied.

The last of the basic concepts is diffusion. Diffusion is the transmission or spread of an idea or an object from place to place. The rate of diffusion may vary depending on the rate of spatial interaction.

HISTORY. -- A study of history involves more than the record of what has happened in the past. History is as dynamic as man is himself. The inquiry into man's total experience serves as the integrative and cohesive force within the social sciences.

History forces us to bear witness to the fact that change has been the universal condition of society, while clearly demonstrating that change is not synonymous with progress. Change is realized as a product of multiple causation and conflict the product of social upheaval.

History provides the arena wherein inquiries are made into the motivating forces or values which societies have developed, while permitting a detached view of the casual relationships between values and actions.

The methodology of history is the true structure of the discipline. It is within the process of inquiry into man's past experience that the following key elements emerge:

1. The historian depends heavily on primary sources.

2. Generalizations are based on careful evaluation and interpretation of primary sources.

3. In evaluating the sources, the historian considers the time lapse involved and also strives to delineate bias.

4. The historian is constantly reinterpreting his conclusions in the light of new information and the interpretation of an historical event is viewed as an ongoing process.

5. In forming generalizations and conclusions, the historian is cognizant of the fact that his frame of reference plays a vital role in the interpretation of an event.

POLITICAL SCIENCE. -- Political Science has been described as the study of the way that men make authoritative allocations of values that bind a whole society. The focal point of political science thus becomes a study of men and the institutions they create to make these binding decisions. A study of political science must concern itself with the manner in which comes more complex as we move from the family to the school, the local community, the nation, and finally the world. Politics emerge when individuals recognize the need to develop authoritative ways of sharing or distributing valued things--material and non-material.

With the American political system we find not only the formal structure of government -- Congress, President, Supreme Court -- but also individuals outside of the government that work through sometimes less formal "political system groups" and help make binding decisions through political parties, special interest groups, and smoke filled rooms. An analysis of the political process leads inevitably to the question of who really makes the important decisions in society.

Past history has revealed many different types of political systems with varying degrees of popular participation. Within each political system is the focal point of power -- "the ability of man to counsel or influence the actions of other men." Recognition of power as legitimate is called authority.

Political systems, like society and environment, are in a constant state of flux. The ability of a political system to change may well be a measure of its stability. Problems such as the requirements for political stability, the forces of revolution and decay, and political development and change, all require solution and choices. Political systems, interacting with each other, form the basis of conflict which is often evident in the propaganda of war and international unrest.

Since political systems involve making choices, a system of political ethics has developed. A knowledge of the sources of these ethics is necessary for political understanding.

At the core of a political system is the individual. A study of interdependence, politics and political ethics aim invariably at the role of the individual in his relationship with a political system.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY. -- Psychology helps man to understand his own behavior and to understand the behavior of others. As a result of hereditary and environmental factors, behavior is in the state of constant change. Each individual contributes of his own talents and skills according to his own uniqueness. These contributions enrich the lives of us all,

regardless of how small or unimportant the contributions might seem.

Acceptable behavior is the result of learning and maturation. Maturity is the willingness of an individual to accept what another person or society can do for him, yet not make excessive demands on either. An individual must learn the social skills necessary to function efficiently and effectively in society. These skills are learned. Man can change his behavior through learning and can also change his environment. Learning and maturity enable the individual to meet problems successfully and relate well to others.

The groups in which individuals function contribute to the development of personality. Childhood experiences are an important determiner of adult personality. The study of other people and species help us to study our own personalities. Since mental illness and delinquency are social problems, a study of deviant personalities is important.

Values are important in our moral and spiritual lives. The values suggest patterns of motivation. Obedience, loyalty, truth, religion, and self-control are all values which cultivate character and personality. A respect for the rights of others requires an understanding of races, nationalities and religious groups.

All human beings have needs--physical, psychic and spiritual. Many of these social needs are satisfied through group association.

SOCIOLOGY. -- Man is a creature who lives in groups. In order to understand him, the groups that he forms must be studied. Knowledge of man is increased through search for answers as to why he forms groups, how he goes about forming them, and what controls these groups have over an individual. Sociology is concerned with groups and the answers to the above questions.

Each society develops its own culture. "Culture" consists of all of the knowledge, beliefs, customs and skills that a society imparts to its members. Certainly portions of a culture are borrowed or adapted from other cultures, but some portion of it is unique. Sociology is primarily interested in that part of culture which defines the norms and standards for human behavior. Norms and standards can be termed "the rules of the game" that one uses to regulate his conduct in life. All societies develop social institutions which are complex sets of folkways, mores, and laws.

In order to preserve itself, a society must pass its culture on to its young. The process of transmitting culture is termed socialization. In this process each person develops a sense of social role and social responsibility. The culture of a society as well as all characteristically human behavior is learned from other human beings as one interacts with them.

There are sub-groups in any society and the sociologist is very much concerned with them. One set of sub-groups in which people are placed is termed social class. Each member of society is ranked and placed according to his prestige and power.

No society is going to remain as it presently stands. All societies are in constant change. Sometimes change comes quite slowly, but a social revolution can occur almost overnight. The ever-continuing process of change often produces social disorganization which is merely a way of stating that no society is completely harmonious.

PRIMARY LEVEL K-2

A N T H R O P O L O G Y

Culture	Culture makes man different from other animals.
	Culture is man's response to problems posed by the environment and group living.
	Environment affects ways of living.
	Cultures are many and varied.
Evolution	Man has developed over a long period of time.
Family	There are similarities between man's family life and the family life of other animals.
	Family members in all cultures have specific roles and functions.
Invention	As a tropical primate man did not need fire, artifical shelter, or clothing to survive.
	Only man has the ability to make complex tools.
	Tools are extensions of the body and its function.
Language	Man has the unique ability to communicate in the abstract.
	All men speak a language and can learn the language of all other men.
	Man's ability to communicate is learned.

PRIMARY LEVEL K-3

E C O N O M I C S

Factors of Production	Where one lives determines in part what he produces.
	The climate of an area may limit what one can produce.
	Men use tools, equipment and buildings to make goods.
	Workers who have skills usually produce more.
	Business firms produce most of the goods and services we use.
Market Economy	In a market economy individuals are free to seek economic gain.
	In a market economy people are free to own property and to use that property for production.
Money	Money takes many forms.
	Money makes the exchange of goods easier.
	The money supplies needs to distributed amongst many people.
Scarcity	No one has all the things he wants.
	People must make choices.
	People have basic needs for food, clothing and shelter.
	Satisfying goods satisfies some of our needs and wants.
	Every person is a consumer of goods.
	Providing goods and services requires effort.
Specialization	People in school and home do many different jobs.
	People do different kinds of work to earn money.

Specialization
schools and [illegible] increases the efficiency of
[illegible]omes.

Members of [illegible]
outside the [illegible]mily depend on other people
[illegible]mily.

Members of [illegible]
[illegible] family need one another.

PRIMARY LEVEL K-2

GEOGRAPHY

Areal Association	Different parts of the earth have different climates.
Diffusion	Similarities as well as differences exist in people around the world.
	Foods and goods are distributed by many carriers including trucks, trains, ships, and planes.
	Communication may control the degree of diffusion of ideas and objects.
Spatial Distribution	Geographic location determines in part how people live.
	Physical environment determines the kind of homes people build.
	Neighborhoods are composed of people, land, and buildings.
Spatial Distribution	People living in an urban area have a greater opportunity to associate with others.
	The spread of knowledge links people.
	A map of a community may reveal patterns of movement.

PRIMARY LEVEL P-2

HISTORY

Cause and Effect	Consequences are the results of our words and actions.
	Laws and rules govern groups and individuals.
	Every culture is formed by customs.
	Decisions and institutions of the past have influenced the present.
Change	Individuals and families change.
	Some things change faster than others.
	Some neighborhoods change faster than others.
	People have roots in the past.
Historical Method	Everything in print is not necessarily true.
	Magazines, books and newspapers are sources of information.
	Interpretation of historical events should be based on evidence.
Values and Beliefs	Values change as knowledge is gained.
	Variations in time and circumstances produce a multiplicity of values.
	A study of a different group or people may benefit a group or individuals.
	Every person is important in a democracy.

PRIMARY LEVEL K-2

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Change and Stability	Political systems must change in order to survive.
	Political systems must adjust to changes in society.
	To remain stable a political system must solve problems.
	If a political system cannot meet the needs of the people, it may be overthrown peacefully or through force.
Citizenship	Being a good citizen begins at home and at school. It means helping make rules and assuming responsibility for one's actions.
	Creating a political system requires defining mutual rights and duties of both citizen and political system.
Decision Making	Politics develops when one sets binding decisions on society.
	The distinction between political and non-political is hard to draw.
	Many activities of the family are based on habit and tradition.
Government	Every community needs some form of government.
	Government is the most important part of a political system.
	Local government cares for services through taxes.
	Many groups outside of government (e.g. pressure groups) participate in the political process.
Disobedience	Conflict and cooperation are found at all levels of human organization.

	Governments at local, state and national levels may cooperate or compete with each other.
Interdependence	People of the world are dependent on each other for many important things.
	People are interdependent in the family, in the community and in the world.
Power and Authority (laws)	People follow rules in society through conditioning or force.
	People need rules in the home and the community.
	Those who break rules may be punished.
	The policeman is a symbol of authority.
	People benefit when everyone obeys the laws.
	Voters delegate authority directly to the elected officials and indirectly to the appointed officials.
	People look for justice and order through law.
Values	A functioning society requires basic rules of moral conduct.
	Rules of moral conduct must be applied to the institutional framework of society.
	The political structure reflects the values of a society.

PRIMARY LEVEL K-2

P S Y C H O L O G Y

Learning and Maturation	People must learn to adjust to new situations and to understand the world about them.
	People must learn to feel, think and act intelligently and democratically in order to become useful members of a democratic society.
Personality	Personality is developed through family interrelationships.
	Each person has his work to do, and no matter what it is, the important thing is to do it well.
Social Needs	Children depend on other children for a happy life at home, school and in the neighborhood.
	People seek security, happiness and a feeling of well-being.
Stability	The family has an effect on the child, and the child has a effect on the family.
	A child depends on many adults for cooperation, for a happy, successful home and for successful school living.
Uniqueness	Members of a family differ in appearance and abilities.
	Members of a class differ in appearance and abilities.
Values	Everyone in a family has rights which should be respected.
	Politeness and a sense of fair play are essential in social living.
	Pride and loyalty toward maintaining a good school are important.
	Proper attitudes and proper social behavior must be stressed in the celebration of special days.

PRIMARY LEVEL K-2

S O C I O L O G Y

Change	Individuals are constantly changing; however, change is very slow and gradual.
Disorganization	Social problems may be produced when the values of one group are in conflict with those of another.
Group	Some groups, such as the family, neighborhood play groups and congeniality group, are rather permanent in nature.
	Primary groups are small, intimate, face-to-face natural groups in which the person is important for himself (e.g. family).
	Groups exert social control over the individual members of the goup through the use of sanctions (reward or punishment).
Institutions	Societies develop specific institutions to carry out the basic functions in a society.
	Each individual is expected to play some role in each of the institutions of his society.
	Institutions are characterized by division of labor and specialization.
	The function of socialization of the new members of the population is carried out by the family and the institution of education.
Interaction	Interaction occurs when the actions of one person cause an action in another person or persons. (Persons mutually influence one another). We learn from one another.
Norms	The individual is expected to abide by the rules. No one can do as he pleases without some form of punishment or lack of acceptance by society.
	Every person must compromise his own desires and behavior with those of other members of primary and secondary groups.

ELEMENTARY LEVEL 3-5

ANTHROPOLOGY

Culture	Environment and inventiveness have produced great differences in cultures.
	Culture is constantly changing.
	Culture is the product of generations of human invention.
	All cultures provide for the basic needs of group living.
Evolution	Man's physical traits developed over a long period of time through adaptations to environment.
	The evolution of man is continuing and may produce future changes.
Family	As a mammal man needs close contact between mother and child.
	The dependence of man's offspring on the family is longer than in any other animal.
	The family is the basic means of transmitting culture.
Invention	The control of fire was man's great accomplishment.
	Clothing and shelter were invented as man moved away from the equatorial climates.
	The first clothing was made from skins of animals.
	Agriculture fostered the development of societies.
	Agriculture encouraged the development of permanent shelter and domestication of animals.
	Tool making specialists exist only in organized societies.
Language	Oral, physical and written communication make up language.
	Languages are in a constant state of change.

Communication through language facilitates development of a culture.

Language originated from a need to express fears and basic needs.

ELEMENTARY LEVEL 3-5

E C O N O M I C S

Factors of Production	The quanitity and quality of the resources nations possess vary, but all nations have natural resources.
	Capital goods take many forms such as, factories, tools and machines, all of which are used to increase productivity.
	Producing goods and services provides income.
	Human effort, natural resources and capital are necessary for production.
	Every economic system develops financial institutions to carry out the economic activities of the community.
Market Economy	Competition creates a wide range of choices for the consumer.
	In a mixed market economy, business firms have the freedom to choose which goods to produce.
	Individuals become businessmen to make a profit.
	Through their demand consumers determine what will be produced in a mixed market economy.
	Community goods are produced by government.
Money	Money must be acceptable to all people who use it.
	Money permits specialization.
	People exchange goods and services for money.
Scarcity	Choices are made whenever money is spent or saved.
	People satisfy their basic needs before they satisfy their wants.
	Some wants are individual while others are collective.

When existing wants are satisfied, new ones take their place.

Services are consumed as well as material goods

Consumption of scarce goods can only be achieved by production.

Not all people are producers.

ELEMENTARY LEVEL 3-5

GEOGRAPHY

Areal Association	Places are related to other places in terms of size, distance, direction and time.
Diffusion	Change comes more slowly to some regions than to others.
	Elements of an older culture are often diffused through younger cultures.
Spatial Distribution	A region is an area with common characteristics.
	Climatic patterns may determine the rate of development of a region.
	Population density varies from city to farm.
Social Interaction	Trade stimulates the exchange of ideas as well as goods.
	Modern communication has increased the possibility of understanding differences among people.
	There is a constant movement of population from rural to urban areas.
	The variety of communications is directly related to the level of technology of the cultures involved.

ELEMENTARY LEVEL 3-5

HISTORY

Cause and Effect	Nations and civilizations must be able to adapt to change.
	The well-being of individuals is affected by group decisions.
	Earlier actions affect present decisions.
Change	Everything is in a constant state of change.
	Everything considered new has roots in the past.
	Change makes some things obsolete.
	Change may help some people while it may hurt others.
	Violence may expand change.
	Change causes adjustments.
Historical Method	Original sources should be used as reference sources.
	Historical records are important in studying events in the past.
	The accomplishments of mankind are recorded in records, artifacts, and printed documents.
Values and Beliefs	Freedom and rights of one individual must not violate the rights of others.
	The dignity and worth of the individual are interpreted differently by each society.
	Value judgements have been formulated throughout history.

ELEMENTARY LEVEL 3-5

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Change and Stability	Political systems are sometimes guided by a written constitution (e.g. U. S. Constitution).
	Competing political systems within a country may lead to civil war.
	Political systems must change to remain stable.
Citizenship	Some societies believe that man has no rights apart from the state.
	Depending on the kind of society they live in, people have differing rights and obligations.
Decision Making	Central control by government may be necessary during times of crisis.
	Scarcity may require group decisions about allocation of resources.
	People may decide to join together for mutual protection.
Government	There are different ways to choose political leaders.
	Choice is based upon prevailing customs and times.
	In the early town meetings of the New England, people made their own laws.
Explanations	There are many theories regarding the creation of international conflict.
	The struggle for authority by competing states may lead to war.
Interdependence	Specialization in government complicates interdependence.
	Interdependence is limited by a lack of resources, social traditions, language differences or geographic barriers.
	Inventions sometimes increase interdependence.

Power and authority

Political systems usually use force to back up authority.

A man who violates the law is subject to punishment.

Laws sometimes compel us to do things against our will (e.g. pay taxes, serve in the army).

Values

Politicians may have differing standards of conduct.

Popular control of government is based on honest popular participation in the electoral process.

Choices in government pose problems for public officials.

ELEMENTARY LEVEL 3-5

P S Y C H O L O G Y

Learning and Maturation	Learning about important people of the world and in history provides many patterns of conduct.
	Maturation necessarily precedes learning.
	Learning must take place to obtain goals.
Personality	Social contact with peer groups encourage social development.
	Approval from social groups develops self-confidence.
Social Needs	Social needs are motivating forces in determining individual behavior.
Stability	Standards of behavior are determined by established rules and laws.
	Routine and organization in life may encourage a feeling of stability.
Uniqueness	An appreciation of individual differences should replace prejudices.
	Children in every society make important and worthwhile contributions.
Values	The ideas and values of others must be recognized although they may not satisfy our needs.
	Moral and spiritual values govern our behavior.

ELEMENTARY LEVEL 3-4

S O C I O L O G Y

Change

Most new discoveries and inventions produce some changes in the society.

Whenever two or more cultures come into contact, some change usually takes place in each culture.

Natural causes, such as tornadoes, earthquakes, floods and plagues usually bring some change in the culture.

Culture

Much of the culture of any society is dependent upon its geographical location and the availability and abundance of natural resources.

Social institutions are the structures which provide for the fundamental needs of a society.

A culture cannot be judged inferior merely because it differs from one's own culture.

Group

Secondary groups are groups which have face-to-face relationships but lack the intimacy of the primary groups.

The individual in a group is not important for himself but for the task which he performs (as workers in a factory or shoppers in a supermarket).

Clubs are formally organized friendship or congeniality groups which are multi-purpose (members share several activities together).

Institutions

The function of socialization of the new members of the population is carried out by the family and the institution of education.

Maintaining order within a society and protecting it from other societies is the function of the institution of government.

Norms

Groups of people usually develop varying ways of acting, thinking and believing.

The group enforces its norms by the use of sanctions (rewards or punishments used to control the behavior of the individuals).

Groups structure the social life of individual persons.

Population

Where people live is closely related to geographic and cultural factors.

The size and density of population affect the complexity of a culture. As population increases the culture becomes more complex.

The size and density of population affect the degree of specialization in a society.

Higher density of population produces more specialization.

Social Class

Societies often categorize people into groups called social classes. These classes are ranked from high to low by the society.

The basis for grouping people in classes varies from one culture to another.

The "open" class system allowing for mobility from class to class is an ideal of democracy.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL 6-8

A N T H R O P O L O G Y

Culture	Culture is learned through social living.
	Every culture is logical when viewed in its totality.
	To a great extent, culture shapes how man behaves, feels and perceives.
Evolution	Man is a member of the class mammalia and the order primate.
	Man shares many physical characteristics with the other primates.
	Prehuman primates affected by environmental change evolved into man with his present characteristics.
Family	The family has taken a variety of forms throughout history.
	The family is the oldest of man's social groups.
Invention	Agriculture provided surplus which allowed men to specialize and resulted in inventions like writing and weaving.
	Specialists in tool making occur only in societies producing a food surplus.
	There is sufficient evidence to support the idea that writing was invented as a means of organizing commerce.
Language	Many language differences are a result of geographical and/or cultural isolation.
	Many language similarities are a result of trade, migration, and conquest.
	Related elements of language may be an indication of common ancestry.
	As a result of the growing complexity of societies languages become more complex.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL 6-8

E C O N O M I C S

Factors of Production	The factors of production must be combined before a product can be produced.
	The factors of production are used in different proportions in various productive endeavors.
	Financial institutions act as intermediaries for financing capital accumulation.
	Banks produce services needed for individuals and business.
	If investment increases productivity, a higher scale of living will result.
Market Economy	The market serves as a mechanism which enables people to register individual decisions.
	Demand and supply are the forces which determine price in a market economy.
	Under normal circumstances, the lower the price the greater will be the quantity demanded, and the higher the price, the lower will be the quantity demanded.
	Government must pass laws to conserve natural resources when the public good is endangered by individual desires.
	Individuals pay for public goods and services through taxes.
	Some goods produced by the government are used by everyone.
Money	Money is backed by the government's promise to pay.
	Money travels in a circular pattern.
Scarcity	All men must answer the basic questions of what, how and for whom to produce.
	Individual wants are always changing, but collectively wants are always increasing.

Consumption goods are those goods which satisfy our wants directly.

Capital goods help us produce consumption goods.

Every society develops an organized system for making decisions.

The kind of economic system a society develops will depend on the values that the society holds.

Specialization

Individuals specialize in jobs which they can do most efficiently.

Geographic, occupational or technological specialization is a means of closing the gap between wants and resources.

People trade with one another in order to more fully satisfy their wants.

International trade occurs because the people of a nation need and want the products and services which other nations produce.

International trade enables nations to specialize more efficiently.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL 6-8

GEOGRAPHY

Areal Association	Association of map features may help delineate cultural areas.
Diffusion	The spread of cultural characteristics takes place more readily along established trade routes.
	Physical barriers influence diffusion less today than previously.
	War may advance diffusion.
	The institutional forces of a society may retard the rate of diffusion.
Spatial Distribution	Usability of an area may be affected by spatial distribution.
	Masses of people tend to inhabit the most desirable place on the land containing the most favorable combination of soil, water and air.
	World tension can be caused by spatial distribution.
Spatial Interaction	Spatial interaction may result in changes in culture.
	Movements of wind, water and ice influence topographical configuration.
	Movements and connections within the physical world are frequently influenced by man.
	The degree of spatial interaction may be determined by political relationships.
	The need for natural resources fosters spatial interaction.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL 6-8

H I S T O R Y

Cause and Effect	Successful changes are influential in bringing about further changes.
	Change can bring a nation progress or destruction.
	Democracies allow alterations in government.
	Progress depends on response to challenge.
Change	Cultures change at varying rates and in varying degrees, but all do change.
	Democracies allow more people to be involved and influence type and rate of change.
	All cultures do not agree on what progress is.
	People may resist change, but it is inevitable.
Historical Method	The same facts may be interpreted in different ways.
	All writers are biased, making "facts" difficult to separate from fiction.
	Knowledge of past solutions to problems can be a valuable aid to solving present problems.
Values and Beliefs	People of different cultures have differing points of view.
	People, institutions, cultures and countries must be flexible and possess the ability to adapt, or they fall or are ignored.
	Reforms begin as a belief of some individual.
	All cultures do not value freedom equally.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL 6-8

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Change and Stability	Not all leaders are popularly elected. Population growth creates problems for political systems. Economic pressures create stress for political systems.
Citizenship	Some individuals in present and past society have not been accorded rights and liberty. Concepts of rights and liberties have developed through the ages. In the United States, the Bill of Rights specifies individual rights.
Decision Making	Ways to make binding decisions are worked out by a society for its own preservation. Laws may limit and provide freedom at the same time. The laws of a society reflect the gradual decisions of the past.
Government	Laws are made in different ways in different countries. In the United States, the Constitution provides the basic framework of our political system. Governing systems may be based on a written constitution or established of doing things.
Ideologies	National competition sometimes leads to colonial wars. Systems of alliances usually precede war. Differing economic systems interact. There is a need to coordinate state and federal activities under the political system of the United States.

Interdependence	Interdependence is never fully achieved and is not a natural condition of life.
	There is conflict and competition in every society with disagreement about the necessity of depending on other societies.
Power and Authority	Majority acceptance of a political system is necessary for its effectiveness.
	Some political systems force decisions upon people.
	Conformance to rules may be based on fear.
Values	How and what information should be disseminated raises ethical questions.
	Political power may corrupt.
	Change in government ordinarily prevents corruption.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL 6-8

P S Y C H O L O G Y

Learning and Maturation	Schooling is important to success.
	The solving of problems involves cooperation, adaption, resourcefulness and persisitence.
	We must depend on experts in all areas and be careful in knowing, selecting and using experts.
Personality	Greater independence from family means greater dependence on society for self-development.
	Group pressures influence personality development.
Social Needs	The desire for independence affects social behavior patterns.
	The need for acceptance in the peer group motivates behavioral change.
Stability	Social customs, codes and institutions tend to give stability to the behavior of individuals.
Uniqueness	Individual differences reveal not only differences but similarities among people.
	Adolescents may find comfort in having their problems shared by others.
Values	Undermining the character of one person to gain approval from another usually results in distrust and ill will.
	Respect for the right of others requires an understanding among races, nationalities and religious groups.
	An appreciation of religion, music, art and science is important in the formulation of culture.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL 4-6

SOCIOLOGY

Change

As the cultural base increases, change becomes more rapid, since each new invention may lead to others through combination or rearrangement.

Social movements (e.g. abolition, woman's suffrage, civil rights, religion) usually cause changes in the culture.

Changes are often met with resistance by a number of the society.

Culture

Much of our culture is created through man-made objects and institutions.

There is a high correlation between the degree of education of the mass population and the complexity of the culture.

Disorganization

Social problems may be produced when the values of one group are in conflict with the values of another group or groups.

The greater the number of individuals that vary from the social norm, the greater the degree of disorganization.

Group

Some groups are temporary and may last for only a few hours or in some cases a few minutes (e.g. crowds, mobs, audiences).

Organizations are formally organized but have only one basic purpose, and are therefore, often called special interest groups (such as a labor union, political party, or professional organization).

Institutions

Institutions represent an ideal pattern of social relationships.

Institutions require machinery, both material and non-material, for their operation.

Interaction

Interaction occurs when two or more persons work together to achieve a goal which will be shared in common.

Conflict occurs when two or more groups each other with some obstacle being placed in hurting or destroying the opponent than on achieving the goal.

Socialization is the process by which the individual learns the social and cultural requirements of his society. Socialization is very important in shaping the individual's personality.

Norms

Laws are formalized norms enforced by the power of the state.

Enculturation establishes modes of conduct and governs social life.

Subcultural groups often establish norms of behavior which may be alien or antagonistic to the larger culture.

Population

The population of the United States is largely a product of immigration.

The population of the United States is rapidly becoming urban.

The population of the United States is very mobile.

Overpopulation occurs when more people live in an area than can be supported adequately by its resources.

Overpopulation may affect international relations as crowded nations seek to expand their territory.

Social Class

Some criteria of class status in the United States are occupations (most important), education, amount of income, family background, place of residence and race or nationality.

The "open" class system, one in which the individual may move from one class to another, is an ideal of democracy.

Discrimination has prevented some minorities from achieving upward vertical mobility.

[redacted] LEVEL 9-12

[redacted]

[redacted]

Cultures differ in the manner in which they provide for the basic needs of group living.

All cultural systems consist of a series of ideas and patterns of behavior.

Through study of the interrelationships between individuals and groups, the cultural beliefs and customs of people can be understood.

The study of the beliefs and behaviors of any culture, for there is evidence that people throughout the world share their beliefs and behaviors in response to the same fundamental problems.

[redacted]

The study of genetics provides insight into the adaptations man has made to various environments.

From a physiological standpoint there are no pure races and the physiological differences which form the basis for classification by race are relatively insignificant.

The differences among men, are individual differences found in all races and cultures.

[redacted]

The functions of the family vary according to the society in which it exists.

The family plays an important role in the development of all individuals.

[redacted]

The complexity of tools is directly related to the complexity of the culture.

Man's development of tools has reached a point where he is able to change parts of his environment.

Technological invention is responsible for man's increase in comforts.

Through his tools, man is having a profound effect on the evolution of life on earth.

Language

All modern languages have equal ability in expressing basic ideas.

It is evident that language, including written language, becomes a necessity in the evolution of culture.

Each language is a self-contained system for categorizing and talking about experience.

Languages with a common origin are discovered through a systematic comparison of their vocabularies for sound and meaning similarities.

SECONDARY LEVEL 9-12

E C O N O M I C S

Factors of Production	The entrepreneur combines land, labor and capital to direct production.
	Without planned conservation, resources can be depleted or lost.
	Wages are payment for labor expended.
	Corporations facilitate capital formation.
	The free flow of capital is one essential factor in promoting economic development.
Market Economy	Pure competition is essential in pure market economy.
	Pure competition requires the entry of a large number of consumers and producers into the market, free flowing capital and information provided to buyers and sellers.
	The U. S. economy is not one of pure competition.
	The quantity of a profit produced is relative to the cost of producing the product and the price at which that product can be sold.
	Demand depends on a number of factors which all act together.
	Factors of demand include consumer tastes, money consumers are willing to spend, the price of alternative products and the availability of competing products.
	Price is determined by the interaction of buyers and sellers in the market. A change in price may reflect a change in demand or supply or both.
	The interaction of demand and supply and the resulting price determine which goods will be produced and which goods will not be produced.

In order to insure reasonable competition, government has enacted laws to regulate monopoly.

Government influences the allocation of resources through its taxing and spending policies.

Money

The value of the dollar is measured by the amount of services or products it buys.

Inflation and deflation affect the economic well being of a nation.

The Federal Reserve System is charged with the responsibility of regulating the amount and rate of the money in circulation

Economy

The type of economic system a society develops usually takes one of the following forms dependent on that society's values:

1. Traditional economy
2. Command economy
3. Market economy
4. Mixed economy

Industrialization

Industrialization may be the source of problems dealing with ownership, management, and labor.

Nations tend to specialize in producing goods and services that require larger quantities of their most abundant resources.

International trade gives each nation larger markets which in turn allows nations to increase their production.

SECONDARY LEVEL 9-12

G E O G R A P H Y

Areal Associations	Economic and cultural systems may be associated with densities of population, resources and technology.
	Patterns of political control often are allied with geographic patterns and densities.
	Technology is based upon the availability of natural resources.
Diffusion	The process of diffusion is dependent on the process of spatial interaction.
	A society tends to accept those elements from other cultures which most readily blend with their own.
Spatial Distribution	Patterns of human geography are often unstable.
	Patterns of social phenomena may not conform to patterns of physical phenomena; i.e., patterns of culture have expanded beyond physical barriers.
	A change in technology may revolutionize existing cultural or physical patterns.
Spatial Interaction	The effects of spatial interaction may alter the institutional framework of a society.
	Man's control over his environment is increasing.

SECONDARY LEVEL 9-12

H I S T O R Y

Cause and Effect	Advances in technology initiate trasformations.
	Progress causes problems.
	Progress involves struggles.
	Causes of upheavals are complex.
	New problems demand critical analysis by informed citizens and may demand action.
	Decisions within the United States affect the remainder of the world.
	Customs and traditions may retard change.
Change	Technological progress has advanced faster than social progress.
	Changes in environment may be initiated by individuals or groups.
	Patterns of economic, social and political life are continuously altered.
	Urbanization, industrialization and migration initiate changes that create new problems.
Historical Method	All decisions are speculative. Past records of decisions may reveal alternatives.
	Complete objectivity in evaluating history is impossible.
Values and Beliefs	Equal treatment and justice for all is a goal of democracy.
	Values and beliefs of an individual are influenced by the experiences and the cultural background of the individual.
	Freedoms are constantly threatened.

SECONDARY LEVEL 9-12

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Change and Stability	Revolution may indicate fundamental change in a political system while reform may indicate superficial change.
	Evolutionary change may progress through basic reforms.
	The United States political system has changed through constitutional amendment, new laws and unwritten customs.
Citizenship	There can be no liberty without individual responsibility.
	Citizen obligation to state and federal government may lead to conflict.
	Law and judicial systems are designed to resolve conflicts between the individual and the state.
Decision Making	Binding group decisions are usually justified as being best for the majority.
	Sometimes a minority may move a society to action.
	There is usually disagreement over who has the right to make binding decisions and their nature.
	Laws reflect political decisions and are enforced by public authority.
Government	Political systems adopt many different forms (e.g. dictatorships, republics).
	Political systems differ in the amount and kind of regulation imposed.
	All political systems reflect many institutional factors.
	The U. S. government has been termed a representative democracy.

Ideologies	The United Nations attempt to coordinate national political systems.
	Much trade and cooperation exists without central direction.
	There is a division of opinion about the desirability of a world government and the participation of the United States in it.
Interdependence	A high degree of self sufficiency has characterized some societies past and present.
	Newly developing countries usually need outside assistance.
	Wealthy societies often depend on poor societies to maintain a high standard of living.
	Not all people achieve equal benefit from a condition of interdependence.
Power and Authority	Political systems may gain power as a result of stress conditions.
	Power arises out of the relationships of men.
	The assumption in a democracy is that the power of the states resides ultimately in the people.
Values	The wealth system and the merit system are contents of politics.
	Choices in politics are not always easy to make.
	There may not be a line between right and wrong.
	Ethical conduct cannot easily be legislated.

SECONDARY LEVEL 9-12

P S Y C H O L O G Y

Learning and Maturation	Learners must identify problems and decide what solutions are appropriate.
	Objectivity is essential in analyzing problems.
	As a culture becomes inefficient or self-defeating in meeting the needs of society, individuals learn ways of changing the culture.
	Any person concerned with a social problem should consider the courses of action, collect and interpret data and take action consistent with the decisions reached.
Personality	Man's behavior is affected by his self-concept.
	Man learns how to get along with other people.
	Indentification with groups affects growth of personality.
Social Needs	Sympathetic understanding by adults affects the social behavior of the individual.
Stability	The individual's ability to operate within an ordered environment results in mental stability.
	Health and safety practices are related to the individual's self-concept.
	Patterns of behavior are largely products fo the past.
Uniqueness	Individual differences are multi-dimensional.
	Heredity determines some individual differences.
	Environment determines some individual differences.

Emotional responses contribute to cultural and artistic developments.

Cultures have been enriched by the contributions of talented people.

Values

The basic substance of a society is rooted in its values.

The moral and spiritual values of individual countries affect the world.

Religious philosophies of the world contain many of the same values.

SECONDARY LEVEL 9-12

SOCIOLOGY

Change

Wars tend to increase the speed with which cultures change because interaction and inventions increase.

The material aspects of culture usually change more readily than other aspects. (cultural lag)

Social changes often bring about some disorganization in the society when different aspects of the society change at different rates. (There are many other cause of social disorganization.)

Culture

The acceptance of a custom or belief merely because it is a part of the culture, without knowledge of the facts or principles in which it can be justified, is a cultural bias.

Because of ethnocentrism it is often difficult for a person to see another culture in a valid perspective and with objectivity.

It is possible for the individual more clearly to see and appreciate cultures other than his own if he applies the principle of "culture relativity" (the realization that any one of several cultural practices may satisfy the needs of a given society.)

Disorganization

A social problem exists when the following criteria are met:

1) There is a difference between what should exist and what does exist as perceived by the members of society.

2) A sufficient number of people are aware of and affected by the situation which exists.

3) The situation is capable of change.

4) The situation can only be changed by collective action by members of the society. Social problems can only be solved by changing basic social institutions.

Group	The in-group is a group toward which we have a sense of solidarity, loyalty, friendliness and cooperation.
	The out-group is a group toward which we feel a sense of indifference, avoidance, prejudice, disgust or conflict.
	Organizations usually expand to such a degree that they are made up of many small groups which interact within themselves but rarely interact with other groups of the same organization.
Institutions	The function of reproduction of the population is carried out through the family.
	The function of maintaining a sense of purpose is provided for by the institution of religion.
	The functions of institution are both manifest (that which is intended or recognized) and latent (that which is unintended or unrecognized.)
Interaction	Accommodation is a process by which conflicting parties or groups agree to stop the conflict. This does not mean that they are going to cooperate with each other--simply that they are going to tolerate each other.
	Assimilation is the blending of two previously distinct groups into one unified group.
	Stratification is the process by which people are ranked and placed in the social classes.
Norms	Values are feelings, for the most part unconscious, which the individual has in regard to what is right, good or important. The individual's behavior is greatly influenced by his values.
	Folkways are norms which are not considered to be extremely important or norms which if violated are not severely punished. One who violates the folkways is considered crude, a hick or uncultured--not immoral.
	Mores are norms which are considered to be extremely important. Violation of mores brands one as immoral but may lead to serious punishment.

Population

The age composition of a population greatly affects the culture.

The rate of increase of a population is determined by both the birth rate and the death rate. Many factors may influence both rates; i.e., wars, famine, medical technology and age at marriage.

Life expectancy can be affected by social class status, race, sex, place of residence, marital status, amount of income and occupation. (Urbanization)

Social Class

A person's class status affects his "life chances" for success. (Life chances include education, health, income, occupation and life expectancy.)

A person's class status affects his style of life, i.e., the way a person lives, the clothes he wears, the automobile he drives and the luxuries he obtains.

Some characteristics of the American social structure which cause a relatively high rate of upward social mobility are immigration, mechanization and differential fertility.